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# THE KABUL TIMES



Vol No. 92.

Kabul, Saturday, July 15, 1967 (Saratan 23, 1346, S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

## AFGHANISTAN TO SET NEW TARGETS FOR EDUCATION

By Our Own Reporter

A high-ranking committee in collaboration with a UNESCO mission has begun a series of meetings aimed at devising a new and expanded adult education programme for Afghanistan. The committee consists of representatives of Ministries of Education, Public Health and National Defence and the Women's Institute, which have been responsible for adult education in Afghanistan.

The UNESCO mission includes Henri Munier, who served as adviser to the planning board of the Education Ministry here during 1964-66, and Sohan Singh, who has been active in literacy programmes in India for 20 years.

Munier and Singh said they were happy that the organisations in charge of adult education programmes here agreed that they should not aim merely at literacy. Adult education programmes, should serve the needs of coordinated development.

Adult education now means not only literacy courses but also vocational, social and liberal education, Singh said. "There is great enthusiasm here, and we fully support an expanded programme aimed at such an inclusive adult education

system", the members of the mission said.

"Our observations during our first week here revealed that valuable beginnings have been made in the field of general education and vocational education," Singh said, mentioning as examples the night high school operated by the Ministry of Education and the Jangalak

(Contd. on page 4)

## Royal Audience

KABUL, July 15, (Bakhtar).—The following have been received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended July 13:

The President of the Wolosi Jirgah, Dr. Abdul Zahir; the Minister for National Defence, General Khan Mohammad; the Minister of the Interior, Engineer Ahmadullah; the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Noor Ali; the Minister of Mines and Industries, Engineer Abdul Samad Salim; the Governor of Logar, Abdul Wahid Mansoori; the President of the Nangarhar Development Project, Abdul Hakim; and Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Shojah, a veterinary expert from the Moscow Academy.

The ambassador of the Soviet Union, C.I. Alexanderov, was also received by His Majesty.

His Majesty also received Dean Peterson, chairman of the United States agricultural delegation, who was accompanied by Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza and American Ambassador Paul Neumann.

## UN Delegates Condemn Israeli Annexation Of Jerusalem

NEW YORK, July 15, (Tass).—Speakers at yesterday's meeting of the emergency UN General Assembly session criticised Israel's takeover of Jerusalem and said it must comply with the Assembly resolution on the issue.

The British representative, Lord Caradon, was the first to speak at the morning meeting.

His speech was clearly an attempt to divert the Assembly's attention from the question of Israel's responsibility for its aggression against Arab states. Lord Caradon laid emphasis on the British government's view that the General Assembly should not concentrate on accusations against Israel.

But, obviously in view of the fact that an overwhelming majority of delegates resolutely denounced Israel and demanded elimination of the consequences of the aggression, Lord Caradon was compelled to admit that as regards Jerusalem Israel's actions were invalid. The British delegate confirmed his government's position against Israel's takeover of the ancient city.

The Iraqi delegate, Halidi, cited instances of Israeli terror against the Arab population in Jerusalem and other occupied places.

He stressed that Israel's advocates should give up playing with fire in Jerusalem.

Halidi spoke in support of the Pakistani draft resolution which reaffirms the previous decision of the General Assembly on Jerusalem and asks the Security Council to ensure Israel's compliance with this decision.

The French delegate, Seydoux, spoke strongly against the use of force for the solution of political problems. In this context he noted that France was concerned over the Israeli government's decision to annex Old Jerusalem.

The French delegate recalled that his delegation had voted for the General Assembly's resolution which declared invalid Israel's measures toward changing the status of Jeru-

salem.

The Mongolian delegate, Zhabalin Banzar, declared that, as proved by the annexation of Jerusalem, Israel continued to follow the despicable road of aggression.

He said that the United Nations should demand that Israel relinquish Arab territories and, if Israel ignores its decisions, use appropriate sanctions.

El Kony, the delegate of the UAR, (Contd. on page 4)

## Four State Arab Summit Studies Joint Steps

CAIRO, July 15 (AP).—The four Arab leaders resumed their summit deliberations Friday night to discuss plans for United Arab action against Israel.

The four presidents—Gamal Abdel Nasser of the UAR, Abdul Rahman Aref of Iraq, Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and Nureddin Atassi of Syria—were reported to be particularly bitter of the alleged decision of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to resume supplying Britain and the United States with oil, although this has been denied by the Saudis.

The UAR press has been particularly critical of Faisal's alleged departure from Arab unanimity of the oil embargo. The report originated in a Mecca radio broadcast last week interpreted in Cairo as signifying the Saudi switch on oil.

Sources here said the four leaders may try a soft approach with Faisal, noting that existing conditions make it rather difficult to get tough with the oil-rich monarch.

Faisal must realize that Israeli "imperialism" threatens not only a few Arab states but the whole Arab world, Arab diplomatic sources said. They stressed one way Faisal could show solidarity with his Arab "brothers" was by providing them with financial assistance.

## Ghana Warns Of Nkrumah's Aims

ACCRA, July 15, (AP).—The government Thursday published a booklet entitled "Nkrumah's Deception of Africa."

The document, which contains photostat copies of instructions and letters, is a sequel to a similar one published last November.

It seeks to impress other African nations particularly that while Nkrumah preached unity and liberation for colonial territories, he schemed to overthrow nations whose leaders "has been and continues to be his

He categorically denied the booklet says, charges of subversion from African leaders who obtained evidence to support their claims.

After the 1965 African summit in Accra, Nkrumah set out with renewed energy to produce documents showing how to subvert the former French West African colonies because it became clear to him and his subversive agency, the "Special African Service" of the Bureau of African Affairs, that the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Senegal, Dahomey and others "present the main danger to the establishment of a continental union government of Africa."

The booklet warned the entire continent that even though the Conakry-based former President of Ghana had trained his subversive guns against Ghana, the continent "has been and continues to be his historic target."

## Lagos Says Biafra Resistance Fading

LAGOS, July 15, (Reuters).—Nigerian federal forces claimed steady progress yesterday in their battle to crush the secessionist Eastern region of Biafra.

A military spokesman in Kaduna said Biafran troops had become disorganised and only a few pockets of resistance remained.

"The enemies are turning their backs on us," he said.

Heavy fighting was reported still raging late Thursday around the key eastern city of Nsukka. (The Nigerian military ruler and Army Commander Maj.-Gen. Ya-

(Contd. on page 4)

## House Committees Hold Discussions

KABUL, July 15, (Bakhtar).—The Cultural Affairs, Budgetary and Financial Affairs, Interior and Law and Legislature Committees of the Wolosi Jirgah met yesterday.

Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari answered the questions of deputies in the Cultural Committee about Darul Mohallimin.

The budgets of the Ministry of Public Health and the Tribal Affairs Department were approved by the Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs.

The answers of the Kabul municipality to questions on the rise in prices, cleanliness in the city and regulation of hotel charges were considered by the Committee on the Interior.

Discussions on land survey and statistics were continued in the Judicial and Legislative Committee.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses on the hours of work and dress of officials yesterday chose Senator Mir Ahmad Maulai chairman. Deputy Mir Ali Gauhar was chosen vice president and Deputy Abdul Hadi Hedayat secretary.

## Soviet Space Probe Progressing Well

MOSCOW, July 15, (Tass).—The Soviet automatic interplanetary station on Venus, launched June 12, is now about eight million kilometres from the earth. There have been 20 periods of communication with it.

In the course of the sessions of radio communication much telemetric information was obtained about physical processes developing in outer space and about the functioning of the instruments and systems of the stations.

All the apparatus aboard is functioning normally; pressure and temperature inside the station are within the preset limits.

The flight of the station and the functioning of all its systems and instruments are controlled by radio commands from the earth and by the programming-time devices aboard the station.

## MARINERS GET NEW SPACE ASSIGNMENT

WASHINGTON, July 15, (AP).—The durable Mariner 4 spacecraft, in orbit around the sun, and Mariner 5, launched June 14 toward Venus, are to be paired next month for a special assignment.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Friday that during August, when the two spacecraft and the earth are in a straight line out from the sun, an attempt will be made for the first time to measure solar radiation simultaneously from three widely separated points in space.

At that time Mariner 4 will be between the orbits of Venus and the earth, with Mariner 4 farther out in space. Mariner 5 is to approach within 2,500 miles (4,023 km) of Venus October 19.

## Housing Dept. Gets Funds For Khair Khana Water Plan

By Our Own Reporter

The government has provided an Af. 20,000,000 credit to the department of housing and town planning of the Ministry of Public Works to provide water to the new residential district of Khair Khana Pass, on the northern outskirts of Kabul.

Provision of water to the area, where 25,000 houses are to be built, was the greatest problem facing the housing department, Abdullah Breshna, head of the department, said.

People were not prepared to buy housing plots until water was brought to the barren area on the slopes of the Khair Khana Mountain, and the department lacked funds to provide water, Breshna said.

Now that it had the money, the department planned to bring water from Afshar, on the way to Kargha Lake. Orders for pumps and pipes would be placed shortly, Breshna added.

The project would be completed within four years.

The Khair Khana Pass project is the largest housing project to be launched in the country, Breshna said. "We hope to acquire experience to launch yet larger projects in the future," he said.

Breshna noted, with satisfaction that the housing project would not

encroach on cultivated areas, unlike several colonies in Kabul—Karte Seh, Karte Char, Karte Wali, Karte Parwan.

A modest beginning to mark this trend was made with the launching of the Sayed Nour Mohammad Shah Maina project east of Kabul on land not used for irrigated farming. But Khair Khana Pass would be the first large project of its kind.

The lie of the land presented some problems, Breshna said. But it made sewage and drainage easier. It would be the first housing project here incorporating a complete sewage system, he said.

## Israel Violates Truce Again, 26 Egyptians Die In Shelling

UNITED NATIONS, July 15, (AP).—The UAR charged here Friday night that Israeli shelling along the Suez Canal killed at least 26 Egyptians Friday.

Ambassador Mohamed Awad el-Kony, head of the UAR delegation, made the charge in a letter to this month's president of the Security Council, Ethiopian Ambassador El-dalkachew Makonnen. But he did not ask for a Council meeting.

El-Kony said Israel "started to shell north of Suez, Ismailia, Kantara and Elferdan" at 3 a.m. local time, and opened fire on Elferdan again at 5:40.

"As a result of this wanton aggression all along the canal," he wrote, "20 Egyptians died and 36 were wounded in Ismailia."

In addition to this, a physician, his mother and four children were killed as they were driving on the Kantara road.

At 8:20 a.m., El-Kony said, Israel again shelled Ismailia and particularly the heavily populated El-ganayen and central areas, and several casualties among the civilian population occurred.

Meanwhile, the letter said, "at 6 a.m., Israel put a motorboat in the canal at Kantara and this forced UAR troops on the west bank to destroy this motorboat, five Israeli tanks and seven half-track cars."

At 8:50, it went on, Israel put another motorboat in the canal near Port Twefik. It later fled toward the Gulf of Suez.

The letter did not mention any Israeli air raids on UAR artillery positions, such as had been reported.

## Pak President May Visit Soviet Union

RAWALPINDI, July 15, (AP).—President Ayub Khan of Pakistan may visit the Soviet Union later this year, informed sources said Friday.

But the sources denied a Pakistani newspaper report that Ayub will make the visit in August to discuss the current international situation, the Middle East and "the Indian arms buildup."

There were no firm plans for the President to visit Moscow as yet, these sources said, adding Ayub might expand his projected European tour to include the Soviet Union and other countries.

Although no dates have been set so far, Ayub plans to tour Spain, Romania and France this year.

He was on an official visit to the Soviet Union in April, 1965, but Soviet leaders, including President Nikolai Podgorny, Premier Alexei Kosygin and Communist Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev have been postponing their Pakistan visit which was originally set for last April.

## Johnson Pledges Westmoreland More Troops For Viet War

WASHINGTON, July 15, (Reuters).—General William Westmoreland prepared to fly back to Saigon yesterday with a pledge from President Johnson of more troops for the Vietnam war.

The U.S. Commander in Vietnam, who returned to the United States earlier this week for his mother's funeral, Thursday had a day of war strategy talks with the President and other administration officials here.

How many more troops he will receive was a closely guarded secret here, but it did not appear that the President was about to embark on a massive new buildup in Vietnam.

At a White House press conference Thursday President Johnson refused to say how many men would be added to the force.

General Westmoreland, seated beside Johnson, told reporters that "I am being provided the forces, as I have recommended."

The President, and Defence Secretary Robert McNamara and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs General E. Wheeler, who were present with General Westmoreland, presented a picture of harmony in the wake of reports that the presidents advisers were divided over the number of additional troops required.

The president told reporters he and his chief advisers had reached "a meeting of minds" on this issue. He and McNamara said they hoped allies with troops in Vietnam would agree to contribute more, thus reducing the new U.S. commitment.

The U.S. has approximately 480,000 men in Vietnam now, and another 30,000 will be sent there by mid-October under its existing commitment.

Besides the U.S. strength and South Vietnamese forces totalling about 700,000 men, South Korea has 45,000 men there, Australia about 6,500, the Philippines 2,200, Thailand 2,500 and New Zealand about 300.

In Australia, the Sydney Sun said in a report from Canberra today that Australia was certain to send more troops, possibly 400 men, to join its task force in Vietnam.

The newspaper said the federal cabinet would meet next week to act on Johnson's call for extra allied

## Sato Favours Idea Of Personal Visit To Hanoi

TOKYO, July 15, (DPA).—Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato yesterday said he had no objection to the idea of going personally to Hanoi, if he is invited by the North Vietnamese government.

But he stressed that it should be determined in advance whether there was any pressing need to make such a visit.

Jiji Press reported that the Prime Minister made the remarks at a meeting of the house of councillors' budget committee yesterday, when he was asked whether he agreed to Foreign Minister Takeo Miki's earlier suggestion involving a Sato visit to North Vietnam if he were invited by Hanoi.

Sato flatly rejected a socialist demand that would revoke his plan to visit South Vietnam and China in autumn during his Southeast Asia tour.

Socialist Deputy Sanshichi Hanyu contended that the visits to Saigon and Taipei would deprive Japan of a "diplomatic free hand."

The Prime Minister countered that the visit to Saigon would be essential to find possible clues to peace in that part of the world.

He wanted to obtain first-hand information on conditions in South Vietnam, which he noted would serve as useful data when he met U.S. President Lyndon Johnson later this year.

The Prime Minister is expected following extensive trips throughout to visit Washington in November Southeast Asia.

## Hundreds Of Thousands Watch Bastille Day Parade In Paris

PARIS, July 15, (AP).—A military parade was held in the presence of President de Gaulle in Paris Friday. Hundreds of thousands of Parisians and tourists from many lands jammed the route more than an hour before the parade began on the French national holiday.

De Gaulle, wearing his military uniform, reviewed the 1 hour 7 minute parade of rumbling armour and whistling jet planes, followed by a marchpast of troops.

Most attention in the parade, which de Gaulle saw from a huge tricolour reviewing stand, was directed at 29 brand new AMX-30 tanks, the pride of France's armoured force. The 34-ton tanks, which can operate across rivers and over most terrain, shook the cobble-stoned Champs-Elysees as they sped by.

Just before, there was a fly-past of Mirage IV atomic bombers, other planes and helicopters. A leading element of eight planes sped

forth blue, white and red smoke.

There were also screaming flights of Super-Mystere and Mirage II planes of the type used by Israel.

The parade, which attracted a huge crowd despite threatening weather, began with orchestra and choir music, with the opening number of "Hymn to the Supreme Being," played and sung just across from de Gaulle's reviewing stand.

Bastille Day ceremonies—marking the storming of the Bastille prison July 14, 1789—continued with dancing in the streets and huge fireworks displays in Paris and most cities in the provinces.



Copy 1967



## THE KABUL TIMES

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### IRAQ NATIONAL DAY

This year the national day of Iraq, a country with which Afghanistan enjoys cordial and sincere relations, is under the clouds of war. The forces of Israeli aggression have taken large areas of Arab territory, and unless these areas are vacated, and the main problem of the Arab-Israeli confrontations, which is that of Palestinian refugees, is solved, there cannot be rest for the Arabs or peace in this area, which is one of the most important in the whole world.

We are happy to see that the Iraq government and people are standing by their Arab brothers and are determined to see that the enemy leaves the occupied areas. General Mohammad Aref, the President of Iraq, is at present in Cairo, holding talks with the leaders of other Arab countries on the methods by which the cause of the Arabs is to be supported.

The relations between Afghanistan and Iraq are marked by close friendship. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties the two countries have been trying to expand their relations. An air agreement between the two countries has been initiated. The two countries have been keeping close contacts in international gatherings and conferences.

The relations between the two countries are based on the common religion, similarity of approach in some aspects of foreign policy.

The government of Iraq has been making good progress in various walks of life under the leadership of General Mohammad Aref, who became President of the country after his brother was killed in an helicopter accident about a year ago.

As developing nations, Afghanistan and Iraq have similar national problems. The raising of the standard of living of the people is the main aim of the policy of construction of both countries. But unfortunately, with the aggression of Israel, some of the efforts of the government and people of Iraq may be diverted towards repelling aggression if Israel is not forced by the United Nations to vacate the areas it has occupied.

On this day we congratulate the government and the people of Iraq and wish them more successes in their efforts for national construction. The government and people of Afghanistan are sympathetic to the cause of their Arab brothers and fully back them. Not only should aggression be vacated but also the problem of Arab refugees should be solved.

### Food For Thought

Above all flowers, I find the

Daisy dear

—Jean Froissart

### BASTILLE DAY

The French national day is more than a festival for the French people. It has as much significance to the whole world as to the government and people of France, with whom Afghanistan has been enjoying growing friendship. It was on this day that a new era of social and parliamentary order was ushered in. It was on this day that the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, now the mainstream of every political and philosophical creed in the world, was developed. It was on this day that the constitutionalism of the modern era, based on the writing of the National Charter and originating with the American constitution, began to be popularised in Europe.

Thus, the French national day is in reality a day which marks the freeing of individuals from an old system. It should be called an international day of the triumph of democracy.

To Afghanistan, the day also is a reminder of the fruitful cooperation which has existed with France for almost half a century. The two nations have a community of interests based on the desire to expand their cultural and economic relations. Afghanistan, as a nonaligned nation, welcomes the assistance it receives from friendly France.

During the past decade, France has been actively engaged in Afghanistan in the implementation of some projects. France's participation in the Third Five Plan, Year which was launched last March, is a sign of cordial relations which prevail between the two countries.

France has taken a keen interest in some of the short-term industrial and handicrafts projects under the Third Plan. One of them, the Chaghazairi carpentry and handicrafts centre, has been opened. Some other short-term projects such as the one in Pule Khumri are under construction.

France also gives to Afghanistan considerable help in the field of education and culture. A large number of Afghan students are currently pursuing higher studies in French universities.

One sign of the friendship between Afghanistan and France is the exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries. Their Majesties the King and Queen and Prime Minister Mawdawal have visited France.

On this occasion we offer our felicitations to the government and people of France and hope that they will achieve further successes.

## Travesty Of Justice In The Middle East

It is ironical that at times one finds that morality and justice in international dealing become a relative term. At these times nations obey the moral and just principles, if they serve their own ends; otherwise they do not. What happened in last month's fighting in the Middle East serves as a vivid example of this. Just before it the United Arab Republic was accused of planning to start a war in the Middle East and statements were made about defending the "territorial integrity" of all the nations of the Middle East. Yet on June 5, when the world witnessed the surprise attack by Israel against Arab nations, the same sources refused to force the aggressor to stop the violation of the territorial integrity of three Arab countries.

At times one may understand that due to internal reasons a government may not be able to fulfil its commitments in the international arena. Yet one finds it difficult to see how a government committed to supporting justice and peace can refuse to offer at least tacit backing to forces working toward the restoration of justice.

The fact is that in the Middle East Israel was an inciter at first and aggressor at a later stage. It was Israel that threatened Syria, with which the UAR had signed a defence pact in 1962, with an attack. This Israeli intention was obvious from successive statements issued by high-ranking and responsible officials at Tel Aviv and the United Nations Secretary-General.

whom all UN member nations trust, expressed concern over such statements issued from Tel Aviv. Were not the United Arab Republic and Syria entitled to take appropriate steps for their self-defence?

It was in the light of such provocative statements from Tel Aviv that the United Arab Republic urged the withdrawal of the United Nations force from Gaza and banned Israeli shipping and all other ships carrying strategic material to Israel in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Western circles have been clamouring about the "international nature" of the Gulf of Aqaba. Just to illustrate that the United Arab Republic adopted a legal course in the matter I quote from Newsweek of June 5, 1967:

"... Egypt through whose territorial waters the Tiran channel passes, pretty clearly exercises sovereignty over the strait. But special rules apply in a case where several nations border the waterway served by a strait—and the Gulf of Aqaba touches not only on Egypt and Israel but on Jordan and Saudi Arabia as well. The generally accepted principle is that whoever controls the entrance must allow 'free and innocent' passage to all ports within—and the United States explicitly bound itself to uphold this principle in a 1957 aide-memoire to Israel. 'But what is innocent passage?' Again, it is generally accepted that if any ship entering a strait threatens harm to the country through whose sovereign-

ity it must pass, that country has a perfect right to search and seize it. It is on the strength of this principle—and the fact that ever since 1948 Egypt and Israel have been technically in a state of war—that Israel has banned Israeli shipping from the Gulf of Aqaba."

Threat of Israeli aggression on a legal basis upon which the government of the United Arab Republic acted. For it had a defence pact with a sister Arab nation and that nation was threatened with annihilation.

It is quite obvious that under the circumstances Israel was the provocator. What is happening today in the Middle East is obviously contrary to all basic principles of justice. The world is being forced to accept the principle of might is right. For if justice had to prevail in the Middle East what else should be done under the circumstances explained here other than a withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories they occupied recently as a first step and then a solution of other outstanding problems?

The state of Israel was formed at the cost of the Palestine Arabs. An injustice was done. The Arabs want the rights of Palestine Arabs returned. They are being criticised for this. Yet in other areas the same powers, who criticise the Arabs, fight for the same principles (or at least what are claimed to be the same principles) they demand from the world support for their actions and call themselves champions of freedom and justice.

## Fifth Moscow Film Festival A Success

The first week of the current Moscow Film Festival convinced observers that it completely accords with the ideas and good traditions of the festival, the youngest and most representative in the world.

The poetical Soviet film "Zosya" radically differs from the French picture "UN Homme Du Trop," which is characterised by austere realism and documentary accuracy. But both film directors—Mikhail Bogin and Costa-Gavras appeared before the spectators as humanists who hate war, violence and Fascism. Both of them expressed their position in their own way and both found a correct path to the heart of the spectators.

As a rule, new names are expected to come to the fore at festivals. The fifth Moscow Festival has brought to the fore the cinematography of Peru.

By Leonid Vladimirov

The first Peruvian full-length feature film "No Stars in the Jungle" was doubtlessly a success in Moscow and, as admitted by critics, marked the birth of the professional cinema in that country.

Because of the success of the film, its director, Armando Godoy, found himself the focus of attention not only of critics but also of autograph hunters, and now this Peruvian film director is successfully competing in this sphere with Marina Vlady and Lucyna Winnicka.

However, this festival is not a sensational parade of stars but a get-together of comrades in art concerned over most important problems which people are now solving in all parts of the world. This was briefly and aptly formulated by famous British actress Leslie Caron, who said that it was a great honour for

her to be member of the jury at this festival. Italian film critic, believes that the characteristic feature of the festival is the vastness of its audiences which cannot be said about many European festivals.

The festival has already struck firm roots in Moscow's Rhythmic and way of life. Capacity audience pack the finest cinemas where films entered for the competition and others (there are about 80 of them) are shown. The films are being discussed everywhere. People are lining up at bookstalls to buy the daily magazine "Sputnik of the Film Festival" and festival badges and souvenirs are selling well. Hundreds of people are daily gathering outside the the Moskva Hotel, where the delegates and guests live, to cheer the representatives of art from almost 70 countries. (TASS)

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies of the capital Thursday carried editorials and leading articles on the national day of Iraq. Anis said on July 14 the people of Iraq commemorate one of their great historic days which marks the beginning of great social and political changes in that country. Our Iraqi brothers, it went on, have achieved many brilliant successes since that day. The eight million people of Iraq, by making use of their rich natural resources, especially petroleum, have been able to a great extent to overcome their economic shortcomings and raise their living standards. Iraqi petroleum is an important commercial item and brings considerable revenues to that country.

Referring to the latest Middle East crisis, the editorial said the people of Iraq on their national day against the enemy side by side with the rest of their Arab brothers. The government and people of Afghanistan have supported and will continue to support the stand of our Arab brothers. In congratulating the people of Iraq on their national day the editorial wished them every success and prosperity.

Friday's *Israh* devoted its editorial to the national day of France. July 14, 1789, is an important day for France and in fact the world as a whole. Prior to this date, the French people were grappling with feudalism and the toll of the majority had to cater to the extravagance of the few. The events on July 14, 1789, led to a new order in that country which was based on respect for human dignity, freedom of speech and parliamentary elections. One way or another most countries in the world are following the same pattern of government and administration.

isation.

France can rightly be called the cradle of democracy, it said. However, the country was confronted with great problems until the First Republic was established in 1793. The Second and Third Republics were established later on. The Fourth Republic, which lasted from 1946 to 1958, was politically an unstable period in French history. Some governments lasted only a week or even less. In 1958 General de Gaulle laid the foundation of the Fifth Republic and put an end to instability and chaos in that country.

Great changes have taken place in the economic and political life of

France during the Fifth Republic. The editorial referred to the fact that during this period many of the French colonies, notably Algeria, attained independence and established ties of friendship and cooperation with France afterwards.

The editorial also praised de Gaulle, saying that he has distinguished himself in the arena of world politics by pursuing realistic policies. The editorial specifically mentioned with praise the French policy on the latest Middle East crisis. The editorial also mentioned the friendly ties existing between Afghanistan and France and the mutual desire to strengthen these ties even further in the years to come.



The Belgrade paper *Borba* wrote that there are positive signs which indicate the United States intention to intensify rapidly armed intervention in Vietnam.

The paper said it was not yet known whether the intention was to implement the strategic concept called search and destruction, directed at regular units of the National Liberation Front or to resort to a blitzkrieg aimed at North Vietnam from South Vietnamese territory.

It recalled a recent article in the *New York Times* according to which demands for a victory in Vietnam is perhaps instigated by the quiet Israeli victory in the Middle East. The Belgrade paper also noted that great publicity had been given in

the American press not only to Moshe Dayan's biography, but also to his concept of blitzkrieg.

The *New York Times*, commenting on Soviet and American military expansion, said: "The McNamara visit to Vietnam, the Podgorny tour in the Middle East and the Kosygin trip to the United States reflects re-appraisal by Washington and Moscow of unsuccessful military interventions abroad. Both find their client states wanting, their own ability to make efficient use of local troops wanting. But each may be about to increase its commitment—more American troops for Vietnam and more Soviet arms, military advisers and economic aid for Egypt and Syria."

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## Yugoslavia's Stand On Middle East Crisis

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Markov Niketic said Yugoslavia has never questioned the existence of Israel as a state, but that it is firmly against Tel Aviv's policy of fait accompli and use of force.

Reporting to the Federal Assembly on the work of the Yugoslav delegation at the emergency General Assembly session, Niketic emphasised that the people and government of Yugoslavia from the beginning of Israeli attack against the UAR firmly applied themselves help the Arabs to resist aggression.

Niketic said withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territory they had occupied was an indispensable step toward the settlement of the Middle East issue.

He said that the suspension of diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and Israel followed as an inevitable consequence of the Israeli government's acts.

Niketic said Israel's aggression against the Arab countries

was a part of a wider plan of the imperialist forces.

These forces had corrupted the Israeli-Arab conflict within their wider plans against the unaligned and independent countries.

At the emergency General Assembly session, no one except Israel had openly defended aggression. The delegations were agreed basically that Israel should withdraw its forces and that without this it was impossible to undertake a solution of the Middle East problems.

Neither the Yugoslav delegation nor any of those who sponsored and endorsed the resolution of the unaligned countries denied that there were a series of unsolved problems in the Middle East, especially in the relations between the Arabs and Israel.

If there was really a desire to find ways for coexistence between the two peoples in that area, it was certain that efforts

should have in the first place been made to solve the question of Arab refugees who were driven from their homes back in 1948, which had now assumed even graver proportions.

Niketic underlined as a success the fact that the General Assembly met in so short a time. He emphasised as most positive that the UN was the scene of significant activities. By their work the unaligned countries had constituted a pillar of support to the Arab countries.

Niketic said the meeting between Soviet Premier Kosygin and U.S. President Johnson was an important event, which had a bearing on the work of the General Assembly and the wider development of international relations.

The two big powers demonstrated that they wished to avoid a conflict and the meeting showed that the two powers realised that upon them lay a heavy responsibility owing to the potency they possessed.

(TANJUG)

## The Casualties At Bus Stop For Vietnam

In the huge many-layered Port Authority bus terminal in New York, where long-distance buses are always leaving for the farthest places, you can feel in touch with the whole immense continent, all 50 states. New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, say the bus indicators like a great Walt Whitman chorus of America, America.

Hellos and goodbyes are forever being said as new chapters start to live or old ones end in front of you. It's not unusual in this demonstrative city to see a weeping mother or wife or girl friend waving off a bus even in peacetime, dashes of grief in the flood of travellers rolling through the vast halls. But now there are newcomers to the scene who have intensified this aspect: Newcomers who seem like ghosts of the forties or the Korean fifties, as if they must reappear in every generation. Kids, fresh-faced, as polished as apples, off to the front, now pass you, or returned veterans in their early twenties, sometimes with a leg or an arm missing or

By W.J. Weatherly

a heavy limp. You see them having a last drink in the bar beside the bus terminal or in one of the many wider bars in the neighbouring streets: 42nd Street is only a block away. You also see them in the long waiting-room on the ground floor or sitting upstairs where the police wake up any sleeping vagrants, or, in fact, any not very well dressed sleepers. I have seen them waking up sleeping servicemen, which seems like a gesture back to the fading peacetime when a serviceman was just another traveller, not likely to be in any more danger than the rest of us in the city streets.

Now you're aware he might be off to Vietnam and you give him more sympathetic consideration. Before, the odd one who was high and noisy in the terminal regarded as a nuisance to be silenced if possible; but now he's a figure for concern, perhaps controlling his fears that way—or even his memories.

It's sometimes hard to spot the veterans without the tell-tale wounds. I have been caught out a few times, and remembering the World War II servicemen and even the memory-burdened veterans from World War I who still cannot forget in their sixties and seventies and eighties, I am careful not to lay myself open to playing psychiatrist or priest. One is sympathetic, of course, but an unloaded memory, though lightens the other person's burden, can greatly increase one's own to the point of vicarious depression. A depression is bad enough if it's caused by one's own experience, but when inherited from someone else, it is as if a stranger has willed you his debts.

Most of the Vietnam veterans whom I have met in the bars want only to drink—that quick down-one disposal of a Scotch as if their bus is leaving that minute or a bugle is about to blow. Even if they try to talk to the barman or one of the other drinkers, it's usually about

(Contd. on page 4)

### ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch Af. 100  
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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly ..... Af. 1000  
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## WHEN AN OLD MANS LOVE BLOSSOMS: THE RESULT?

This is a translation of a short story by Rangrez which appeared in Volume 13 of *Zhuwandoon* weekly published during Saratan (June-July).

I first knew Lala Abdul 50 years ago. At that time I was a boy of 10 and studied at the Tarkhi primary school in Baba Khoddi Gazar. Lala Abdul had a confectionary shop on our street and it was his habit to laugh with his customers, who were usually little boys. He nicknamed them Sher Bacha (the brave one), Shakh Kaman (stubborn), Chatal Gul (dirty flowers), Nazak Dana (the sweet one) and so on and so forth.

The sweets in his shop which are now scarce in Kabul, in fact many are not even familiar with their names: were delicacies known as *leyori*, *abe gandan*, *halwa pashmak*, *pechak kandi*. All were made by him and his wife. Besides his sweets Lala Abdul was an expert in imitating the songs of birds and the sound of animals.

We the children of the area, loved him with all our hearts and after getting our pocket money our thoughts were always drawn towards his shop where we could get our prize of sweets.

At that time he was hardly more than 30 or 35 and had a black beard, grey eyes and white teeth. He sat in his shop, and I still remember his pious behaviour, for when we were able to give a correct answer about how to pray he always rewarded us with a *pechak kandi* and loudly said "shabas" (very good).

Eventually it seemed that luck was in his favour and two years before I left for studies abroad he got the job of a leaseholder and took a lease on the well-known Sher Darwaza where snow was stored.

Upon my return eight years later I found that Lala Abdul had become a market dealer but the changes had affected him very little.

Despite white hairs that were apparent in his beard and some wrinkles in his forehead, Lala Abdul was the kind man he had always been.

When I asked him whether he still imitated the sweet songs of the birds he smilingly replied, "Only for my children." Hearing this I felt happiness inside me and congratulated him before departing.

For a long time I did not see the good man of these days and during the passing years the Second World War broke out, many new nations emerged and geographical maps were altered. Many changes took place inside the country, people had started a new life, putting their resources to work and opening new avenues of progress.

Thus the years passed and not very long ago, while I was in one of the villages of Kabul, still unchanged and having that ancient atmosphere I came upon a wretched old man whose ill fate had led him to struggle with two pails full of water, dangling from either tip of the wood across his shoulders.

As I reached the old man I saw two grey eyes staring at me. Though many years had passed, I was able to recognise those two eyes so familiar to me.

Reaching him, I asked, "Are you Lala Abdul?" Putting the pails down, he looked carefully at me and suddenly his eyes sparkled and he recognised me. His lips parted but instead of the white teeth I saw just a hollow mouth.

We hugged each other vigorously. Despite his clothes he looked neat and clean, but signs of misfortune and adversity could be seen in his features. It was hard to imagine such evil befalling a man on road to prosperity.

Anxious to know what had happened, I started asking him about the odious trends in his life.

With a deep "Ah" he started his story. I listened in silence.

From his first wife, Lala Abdul had the son and a daughter, of whom he had spoken 30 years ago. His life was improving with every sunset and despite being an illiterate man he was hard working and good at business, thus becoming a merchant in a short time.

The children grew up and were married. At the age of 50 love once again blossomed in the old man's heart and he pondered upon marrying again. Another wife entered the house and two more children, a boy and a girl were born.

Hearing this, I asked why he was limping, under the weight of water buckets despite his large family.

Once again smiling, he continued his tale and said that all he had earned was spent on clothes, parties, in jealousy for others and divided up among members of his family. The second son, who had no other profession than loafing, had bought a car and with it killed a poor man of his kind and with that all his riches went to dust. Now Lala Abdul's wife cooked while he brought water to her.

Again he grinned and taking me to a corner, he said slowly, "A lecher brings disaster to a zealous man's house."

In reply I said, and you might as well have heard the saying, "When an old man's love stirs, the obvious path is disgrace".

## They Say Its Changing

Norman Harris, a director-driver for Swagman Overland Tours, gives his impressions of Kabul's changing face as a stop for the tourist.

For a number of years I have been visiting Kabul, usually for a stop of one or two days only. I have become very fond of the place, with its easy going atmosphere of friendly good-will, and uncomplicated acceptance of the tourist as a person.

For the tourist Kabul offers something quite different from the great spectacular cities of the world. It is not a mass of ancient fortifications or mosques, does not have sprawling covered bazaars or great monuments on every street corner. Nor does it have a giant tourist office spewing hundreds of guides out to hurry the tourist off to see the recognised sights. So, you say, what is there in Kabul?

Kabul, for me at any rate, has something very rare, natural behaviour toward the visitor as a normal human being. One's privacy is respected, and what a blessed relief this is after most eastern cities. So often the Western visitor will spend half his time politely trying to refuse endless invitations to lunch, dinner, afternoon tea or even breakfast. Sometimes, I am sure, politeness has hardly masked my exasperation. Here, people are just as friendly, are just as anxious to show us their city and surrounding countryside. One receives the invitations courteously given, and refusal is accepted graciously when occasion demands. The Afghan seems

to have an innate courtesy and just a touch of shyness before he will never lose.

Just recently, though, Kabul has begun to change. Six months ago any visitor could go to any restaurant, have a meal, and be charged exactly the same price as any local person. Mostly this still applies yet several times in the last few days I was charged as much as three times the right price at a certain restaurant. Naturally, I have paid the correct price and just as naturally I shall never again eat at that place, so who is the loser?

Tourism today is one of the world's lucrative industries, but a country or city must have something to offer. If Kabul tries to cater for the rich American type tourist, her charm will disappear, and she will lose even the rich Americans. As a long term policy, surely the small but frequent profit is better than the occasional big one?

The great attractions of Kabul, apart from the obvious ones like the beautiful Blue Mosque, are its natural charm as a city, and the fact that by Western standards it is inexpensive to stay in. In the long run one spends more time here, and therefore more money. Make Kabul expensive, and eventually her tourists will spend far less.

So I say to you, whether you run the Hotel Kabul or the smallest kabab stand, whether you work with the tourist office or are an ordinary citizen, please don't change your delightful city, for we will all be the losers.

## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Under the heading of Help the Victims of Israeli Aggression *Deewa* published in Sheberghan in a recent editorial says the war launched by Israeli expansionists in the Middle East is one of the most tragic events of history.

Indeed the cruelties committed in this war outdid those of 1956 against the Arab states. Through its air attack Israel has killed thousands of people and has rendered more than 100,000 homeless without protection.

The existence of Israel among the Arab states has assumed the status of cancer in the Middle East and something must be done about before peace and tranquillity in this part of the world can be brought about. The paper says the people of the Arab countries have always been able to defend their cause. The fact their homeland has been occupied as the result of a plot prepared by Israel and its supporters should not mean that the Arabs are not going to defend their cause in the future.

In the past they have vigorously fought for their objective and in the future they will do so as well. The people of Afghanistan, the northern provincial newspaper writes in accordance with messages of sympathy and support sent by His Majesty the King to Arab heads of states and declarations issued by the Afghan government and Parliament, have condemned the Israeli naked aggression against their Arab brethren and because they have been subject to severe cruelty and injustice they are going to help them materially in this hard hour.

A fund has been opened for this purpose and it is gratifying that large numbers of people are contributing to it as much as they can.

Waranga, published in Pakhtia, says that the speech delivered by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to the United Nations General Assembly during its recent emergency debate on the Middle East completely conveyed the wishes and views of the entire people of Afghanistan.

The paper says that what the Prime Minister said in defending the Arab cause was not based on religious sentiments which the people of Afghanistan share with their Arab brethren, but on the opposition to aggression and the idea that might is right.

What happened in the Middle East on June 5 when Israel launched its surprise attack against three Arab states is what is prevailing now when Israel stubbornly defies the public opinion of the majority of the world population to vacate its aggression against the Arab states.

The paper also refers to the active role played by Afghanistan in the United Nations to find a peaceful and honourable settlement in the Middle East. The Afghan delegation headed by the Prime Minister himself sponsored a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories as a first step and the solution of other major problems in the Middle East as a consequent phase.

Parwan, published in Charikar the centre of Parwan province in one of its recent editorials says that implementation of the Parwan valley irrigation project will have a marked and positive effect on the lives of the people and economy of this area.

The project covers an area between the Panjsher River and Shikardara. The paper says that the Parwan valley is among the most fertile areas of the country and if more water were provided to its land it would become a great agriculture centre benefiting the whole country. The project area covers some 60,000 acres of land.

In another editorial the newspaper proposes that fire brigade units should be established in all the provinces in all areas where there are large and expensive buildings. The paper sights as an example a recent fire in the house of one of the residents of Charikar.

A fire brigade unit had to be called from Kabul but the time lost in doing so resulted in considerable loss to the owner of the house. The paper says that the establishment of fire brigade units should be considered an urgent need by the government.

For the first time a summer training course for teachers was opened in Kandahar in western Afghanistan. The Kandahar newspaper, *Toloi Afghan*, in commenting on the opening of such courses says that the step is part of the Ministry of Education's policy of balanced development of education.

The paper says that if course of this kind are opened on a regional basis and experts are sent to them from the capital it will be economical than opening these courses only in Kabul and will give an important status to the provinces in the development of the country.

The paper then refers to the importance of refresher courses for teachers and says that it has now become a regular feature of our educational policy to open summer and winter courses for them.



During the last few months a number of new hotels and restaurants (raturants in some places) have sprung up in different parts of Kabul which are becoming the source of complaints.

## TRAVELLING EXHIBITION ON NORDIC EDUCATION

A travelling exhibition showing educational progress and problems in the Nordic countries in the post-World War II period was recently mounted at UNESCO's Paris headquarters, prior to being shown in a number of developing countries.

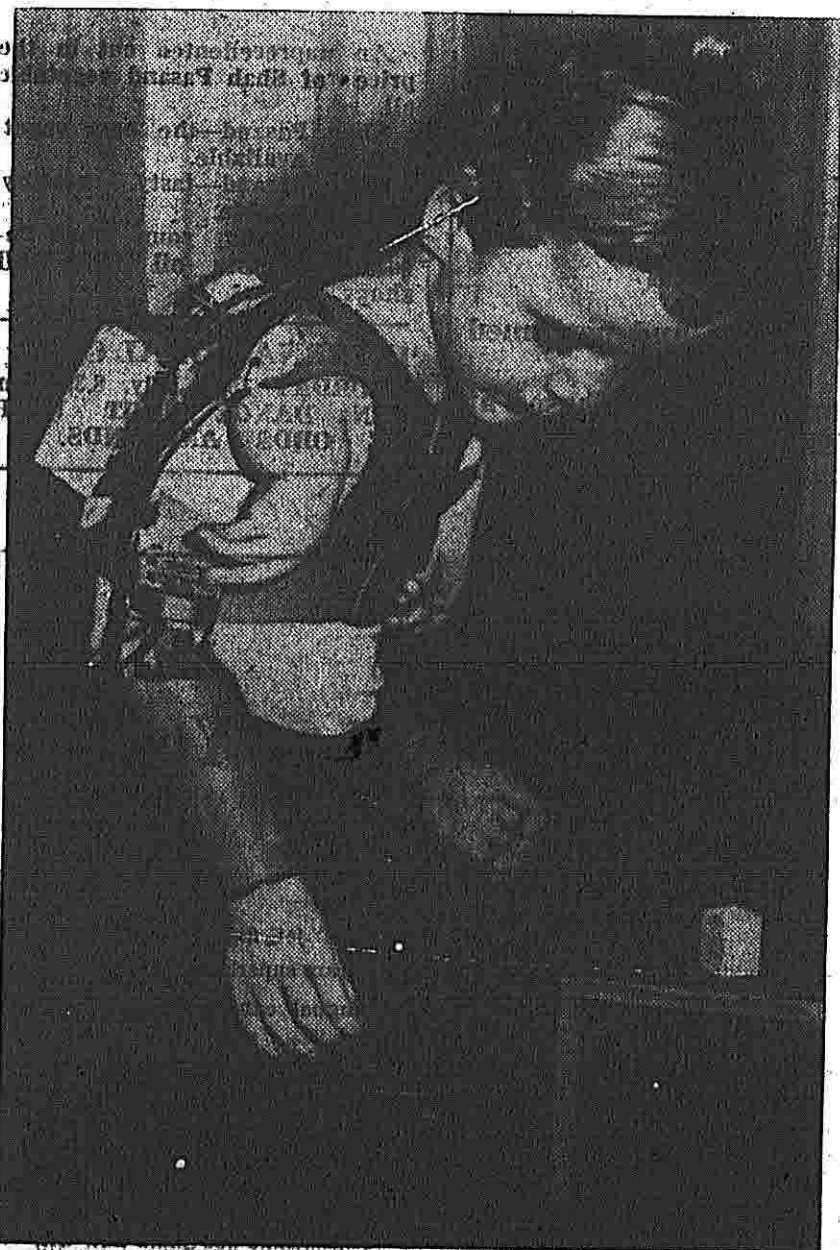
Prepared by the National Commissions for UNESCO in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, it stresses how closely the five countries are related: a long history in common, understanding of each other's languages, common labour market and passport union, similar patterns in the traditions of law, art, literature and, particularly, education.

The 31 display panels, illustrated by graphs, photographs and plans, indicate how the increasing demand for educational expansion at all levels has been one of the main features of the post-war period. Problems connected with this education "explosion"—including shortages of trained teachers, schools, equipment, geographical isolation, transportation, etc.—are outlined together with the steps taken to overcome them.

The various types of secondary, vocational and professional schools as well as universities and other institutes of higher learning, are detailed with their individual activities and purposes. How all these are linked to economic development is described and shown with facts and figures.

Specimen school time-tables and class curricula are presented, broken down into age groups; while the welfare aspects of education in Nordic schools are set forth: school psychologists join teachers in following pupil's personal and social development, school doctors, dentists and nurses follow their physical development. By stimulating parent's associations and pupil's council activities, school authorities strengthen cooperation between teachers, pupils and parents.

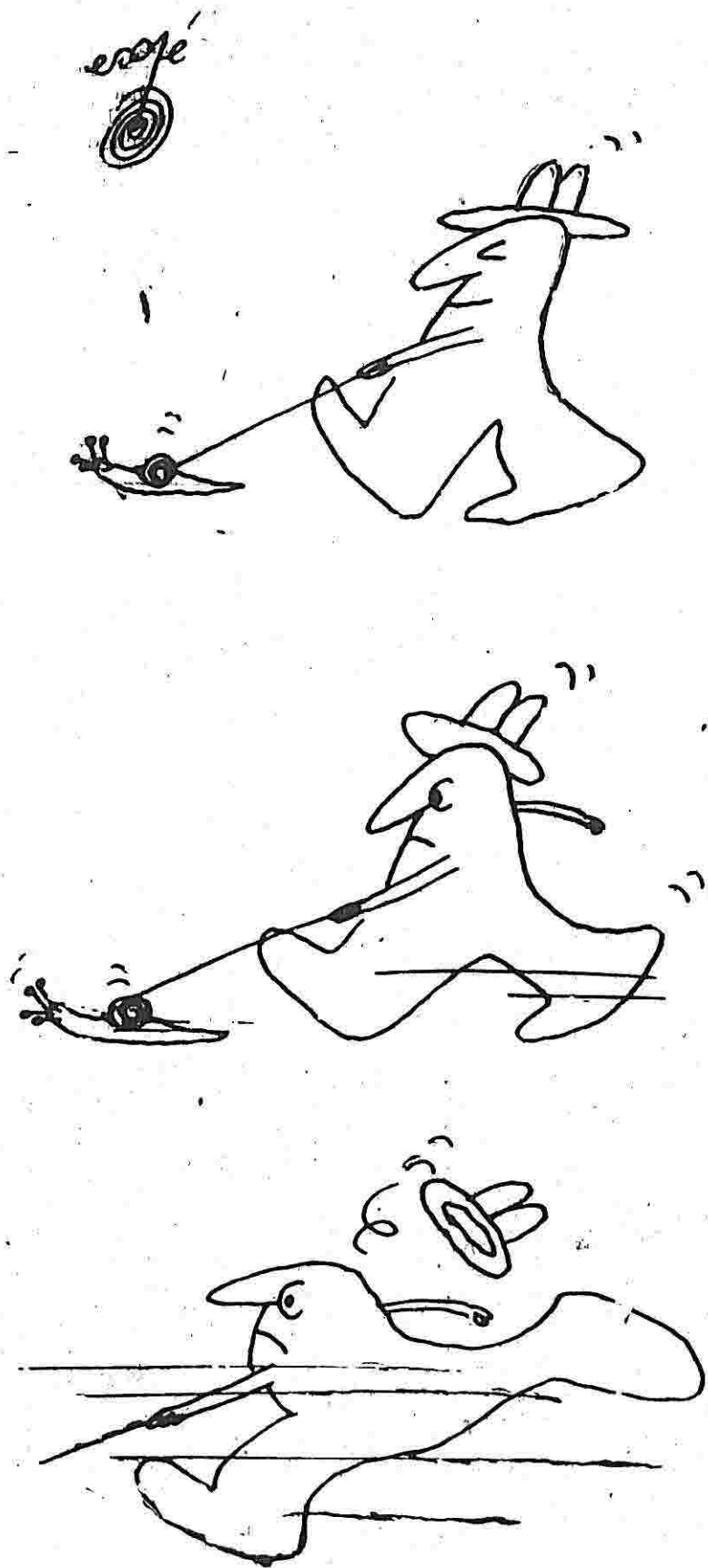
(UNESCO FEATURE)



This novel artificial limb for disabled children was developed in years of work by doctors and technicians of the Orthopedic Clinic of the University of Frankfurt. It will be presented to the public for the first time at the medical convention this fall.

The artificial hand not only resembles hands but they function similarly. With the fingers of its malformed hands, the child is able to work, the electro-hydraulic power aggregate on its back. The sensitive feeling in the finger tips as replaced by sensitive elements which give electronic signals when the hand touches an object.

This long tested apparatus enables crippled children to play just like healthy ones and to be able to carry out all necessary manipulations themselves.





## US Favours British-French Project For Supersonic Plane

**WASHINGTON, July 15, (AP).—**The United States is standing by, though as silently as possible, to help the hard-pressed British government deal with France—if the British want U.S. help.

One outcome of the still developing political-military crisis centered in London could be heavy new British purchases of the U.S. built supersonic fighter bomber, the F-111. But U.S. officials understand Britain's labour government may prefer eventually a European solution to its problem of providing a suitable, very high speed tactical strike-reconnaissance plane for the mid-1970's.

Central to the military and economic issues involved, including future impact on Britain's aircraft industry, is an immediate political crisis which has jeopardized seriously the position of defence minister Dennis Healey. Debate on a motion

of censure against the government over the plane issue is due in parliament in a few days.

Privately, authorities here concede they are deeply concerned with the crisis and are prepared to do what they can.

In Britain, government critics have warned against any solution which would mean more profits flowing from Britain to U.S. corporations.

The problem suddenly developed last week when Healey announced to parliament that France decided to withdraw from a year-old agreement for joint development of a British-French swing-wing plane serving a number of military purposes—a European counterpart of the F-111. One major consideration, experts here noted, was to keep aircraft industries busy in the two countries.

Henry Kuss, the defence department's traveling arms salesman, spent several days in London a week ago, making the U.S. attitude clear.

In response to inquiries, the defence department said Kuss planned to stop in England, West Germany and Italy, all major purchasers of U.S. military equipment.

The defence department also said he was not invited by British officials "to discuss F-111 purchases," adding: "there would have been no reason for such discussion at this stage."

The comment did not, however, rule out informal discussions by Kuss on Britain's problems arising out of the collapse of the deal with France.

## Education Targets

(Contd. from page 1)

Technician and the handicrafts and secretarial courses run by the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the Women's Institute.

But, he said, the fields of social and liberal education had so far been neglected.

While he emphasised the importance of social education in making better citizens, he said at this juncture no special attempts for liberal education might be necessary.

The problems facing the government here were lack of funds and efficient personnel, especially in the higher levels.

More coordinated efforts under which all the ministries pool their resources and adopt a uniform system will ease the first problem, the UNESCO mission believes.

International cooperation will be needed to tackle the problem of training personnel. The staff so far engaged in adult education must be entirely retrained, as they have specialised only in literacy teaching.

The new system will be aimed at development, literacy, and increasing the citizen's social responsibility and awareness.

In their discussions with the Afghan authorities the UNESCO mission has suggested that an all-out campaign in adult education be postponed until some experience is gathered in the new system.

It is suggested that pilot projects be launched for various sections of the population like farmers who have taken up commercial farming and given up subsistence agriculture, women in urban areas and industrial workers.

When such projects prove successful the project areas could be expanded to include more and more of the population, Singh said.

Munier and Singh estimated that it would take four years for a plan on a national scale to be devised. This period would be needed for initial preparations, pilot projects and assessment of the results of the projects.

## Aircraft Bang Blows Woman Off Lavatory Seat

**LONDON, July 15, (Reuters).—**A 59-year-old woman has complained to the government that she was blown off her lavatory seat by an aircraft supersonic bang test over her home in southwest England.

Mrs. Dora Cartwright-Williams wrote to the Minister of Technology Anthony Wedgwood Benn: "I was sitting in the holy of holies doing a crossword puzzle."

Then the supersonic bang over her home near Lynton in Devon "blew me off the seat."

## Weather Forecast

Skies in the central and northern regions of the country will be partly cloudy. The rest of the country will have blue skies. Yesterday Farah, Bost and Kandahar were the warmest regions of the country with a high of 45C, 113F.

Wind speed yesterday was 18 knots (23 miles per hour).

Dust storms are predicted for the afternoon.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 27C, 80F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	34C	13C
	93F	55F
Herat	39C	27C
	102F	80F
Kunduz	40C	25C
	104F	77F
Jalalabad	41C	31C
	106F	88F

## At The Cinema

**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 2, 5, 7:30, 9:30 p.m. American colour film in Farah.  
**THE SPY WITH MY FACE**  
**PARK CINEMA**  
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.  
**THE SPY WITH MY FACE**

## Vietnam Casualties

(Contd. from page 2)

baseball or what's showing on the television set above the bar, the usual safe bar-room topics—in their case a little intensified perhaps, as if it was just a routine scene that had once made them so nostalgic for home in Vietnam.

Occasionally, just occasionally, someone will want to talk about what is on his mind and then is the time to be cautious, to drain one's glass and make for the door. Perhaps a man with an obvious wound will want to tell how he got it. You feel embarrassed, as if he's accusing you of being lucky—of staying at home. Sometimes a soldier who has killed wants to talk about it.

He usually makes it very light-hearted or at least wry, ironic; careful anyway, not to show too much feeling. Either he's building up his own picture of himself or, worse still, behaving the way he thinks we expect him to, or surreptitiously confessing. Whatever his aim, it's an experience to avoid.

I remember recently one man without obvious wounds drinking many bourbons and telling me how they had once got so mad at their "buddies" being killed in Vietnam that they had killed their prisoners.

"It seemed the right thing to do there, in that atmosphere," he said. "But at home, it seems kinda different." He looked at himself in the bar mirror. "I get to thinking about it and I can't get to sleep."

He laughed as if afraid I—and the other people listening—would think he was taking himself too seriously. But he couldn't drop the subject, drinking, giggling—a very young man who looked as though he should have been sitting in the neighbouring drugstore with a matted milk and the girl next door.

Nobody in the bar responded much; you felt as if everyone was trying to discourage him and eventually perhaps he felt this, too, because he left unsteadily.

A man who had listened down the bar said as soon as the door swung shut behind him, "The lying bastard. The guys back from the war lie worse than we did in World War II."

Two or three other men laughed though several kept quiet and looked into their glasses. "That's right," a man said, "I remember what stories we told when we came back from Japan about those geisha girls..."

And suddenly the bar was noisy again, relieved of the strain that confessions put on an atmosphere.

Outside a bus came out of the terminal marked Miami; along the sidewalk waiting for cabs were some young soldiers, ramrod straight, looking as if that morning they had answered the call, "Your country needs you." When I have had no money for travel in the United States I have often watched the buses go out and been as moved as if I was on them, particularly those marked New Orleans, remembering other times there now lost. But that seems to be a romanticism. The bus station doesn't work that way for me any more. There are now too many reminders in uniform of other things, other times. Even the reminders in uniform of other like casualties.

(GEMINI-GUARDIAN)

## World News In Brief

**BRUSSELS, July 15, (DPA).—**British State Minister Lord Chalfont, chief negotiator for Britain in the forthcoming talks on Britain's application for membership in the European Economic Community (EEC), yesterday had first contacts with the European Commission, executive organ of the EEC.

Lord Chalfont, who arrived in Brussels Thursday, met the president of the European Commission, Jean Rey, and other commission members.

**ANKARA, July 15, (DPA).—**Pope Paul will visit Turkey end of this month at the invitation of Turkish President Cevdet Sunay, the Turkish Foreign Ministry announced last night.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman revealed no further details. It has been rumoured for some time that Pope Paul wanted to visit Istanbul. It is expected that the Vatican will make a formal announcement on the Pope's visit and the date Sunday.

**ROME, July 15, (DPA).—**A vote of confidence in the Aldo Moro coalition government was passed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies by 287 votes to 207 at the end of a two-day foreign policy debate yesterday. A major theme was Italy's attitude to the Middle East crisis.

**NAIROBI, July 15, (DPA).—**Motions by the opposition Kenya Peoples Union demanding the ousting of Tom Mboya, minister for economic planning and development, from the cabinet and severance of diplomatic relations with Israel, the United States and Britain were defeated by the Kenyan Parliament yesterday. The Kenya Peoples Union described Mboya as a CIA agent who furthered American interests in Africa.

**DAMASCUS, July 15, (DPA).—**A six-member Bulgarian military delegation headed by Vice-Admiral Branimir Ormanov was yesterday received by Syrian Chief of Staff General Ahmad Souedani, Radio Damascus reported.

**MUNICH, Germany, July 15, (DPA).—**The second prototype of the world's first vertical takeoff jet-plane, the West German DO 31, has made a successful first conventional flight, the Dornier Aircraft Works announced here yesterday. The Bonn Defence Ministry has so far spent about 200 million marks on the plane, first shown at the last Paris air show.

**ANKARA, July 15, (DPA).—**Support for the Arab cause in the conflict with Israel and for the rights of the Turks on Cyprus was yesterday expressed in a joint communiqué issued here at the end of Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Bourguiba Jr.'s official visit to Ankara.

**ISRAELI, July 15, (AP).—**The Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Cagiyangil confirmed Ankara's view that Israel must vacate the occupied Arab territories. Both foreign ministers also agreed that Israel must observe the UN resolution calling on it to give up the annexation of the old city of Jerusalem.

**LISBON, July 15, (AP).—**Philippines vice president Fernando Lopez left Friday for Barcelona after a 3-day official visit to Portugal.

## Drugs In Chutney Tins: Man Jailed

**LONDON, July 15, (Reuters).—**A New Delhi businessman who was said to have imported drugs worth 3,000 sterling into Britain from India in chutney tins was yesterday sentenced to seven years imprisonment in a London court.

Brijmohan Dayal, 40, pleaded not guilty to illegally importing cannabis resin and herbal cannabis, and of being in unlawful possession of the drugs without authority.

Richard Duncan, prosecuting, said Dayal collected a parcel of cannabis from a London hotel receptionist and the parcel was ultimately destined for two people, one of whom was a first secretary of the Indian high commissioner.

He said the cannabis arrived from New Delhi packed in chutney tins and was consigned as a gift to a resident at the hotel.

Earlier, Rupinder Singh Bhaini, 23, of West London, pleaded guilty to two similar charges and was sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Duncan said that on April 11 police saw the two men come out of Bhaini's London home. A white parcel was put into the boot of Bhaini's car.

Bhaini said he did not know what it was and added: "I was only carrying it for someone."

On April 12, Dayal was alleged to have told the police that he had stayed with Bhaini and had last seen him the previous day when Bhaini asked him to collect a parcel.

Dayal, in evidence, said he was in Britain to instruct Bhaini on business procedure and provide him with formulae for the perfumery business.

He had collected the parcel from the hotel on Bhaini's instructions. In cross examination, he agreed Bhaini had told him the parcel was for a first secretary to the Indian high commissioner.

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## Armed Pirates Rob Fishermen Off Malaysian Coast

**KUALA LUMPUR, July 15, (Reuters).—**Armed pirates have again, struck at Malaysian fishermen for the third time in last three weeks.

This time eight porates armed with rifles and revolver intercepted 38-year-old Tan Sin Ling Thursday night in the straits of Malacca and ordered him to haul up his nets.

They then took off with the nets and belongings worth 3,000 Malaysian dollars (350 sterling).

Tan said later that the pirates, in speedboats headed in the direction of Sumatra.

Meanwhile fishermen in Muar yesterday told reporters that there had been several similar acts of piracy in the area in recent weeks, but they had not reported them to the police.

Last weekend Malay fishermen clashed with pirates who are believed to have come from Thailand, to the northeast coast, and the previous week, pirates, also thought to have come down from Thailand, were reported to have robbed fishermen of their nets and catch along the northwest coast.

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Beirut arr	1315	1505	1130
	Mon	Wed	Fri
Tehran dep	LH 611	LH 601	LH 601
Beirut dep	0715	0630	0630
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